THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

All Right,
the Boots and Shoes at the Opera House Shoe Store

If You Want
a buy Hostetter's Bitters, Drake's Bitters, Roback's Bitters, or any other kind of Bitters, go to Fleming's Drug Store. No. 84 Market street, where you will get a genuine fresh article, for less money than at any other place in the city. Remember this, and the place to get them—84 Market street.

Western University,
he next term will commence Monday, Sep 3 [aul7-15t

Pittsburgh Female College,
Fall Term will open September 4. Address Rev. I. Pershing.

Musical Institute
t Beaver, opens September 11. Dr. Ambuhl, Principal. Address, R. I. Taylor, [aug8

Kenwood Boarding School,
or Boys, New Brighton, Pa., re-opens September 11 and 12. Catalogues ready. [aug4-wd

Iron—Phosphorus—Calisaya.
The three best known Tonics, skillfully and elegantly combined in an amber-colored cordial, beautifully transparent to the eye, pleasant to the taste, and veg etable to the stomach in Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. Each fluid ounce contains one ounce of Royal Calisay Bark, and each teaspoonful contains one grain of Iron. Samples furnished free to the profession. Caswell, Mack & Co., the manufacturers, New York. For sale at wholesale, in Pittsburgh, by R. E. Sellers & Co., at retail by all druggists.

Dr. Spencer's Steam Dental Establishment.
There is no dentist in the country who has met with more complete success in his profession than Dr. Geo. B. Spencer, proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 251 Penn street. The Doctor's fame as a skilful and artistic practitioner is not only well known at home but fully appreciated abroad, his patrons embracing residents from all parts of this country and Canada. Among the large list of persons who have patronized the establishment within the past few weeks were Mr John English, of Toronto, Canada; Mr. J. W. Wallace, of St. Louis, Mo., and Mr. Alternsen, of Nebraska. These gentlemen having incidentally acquired a knowledge of Dr. Spencer's proficiency in his profession, visited this city with the exclusive object of having the Doctor operate upon their teeth, and so fully satisfied were they with the skilful manner in which the work was performed that they requested him to use their names for reference. This compliment is appreciated by the Doctor, who, although a complete master of the art which he has adopted, takes a just pride in having his services so freely appreciated.

To be Released on Bail.
The Herald's Washington correspondent says Jeff. Davis is to be sent to Pittock's to select a lot of gold pens, Wallets, Albums, &c.
Queen Emma, Young America, and the Invisible Photographs, at Pittock's.
September Magazines, all ready, at Pittock's.
Kelly and Hamil: Photographs at Pittock's.
R. R. C.—Shoe Blacking and Brushes at Pittock's.
All the New Books at Pittock's.
Barrett, Miss Skerrett, and Hagan Photographs, at Pittock's.

Pure Medicinal Liquors
are undoubtedly valuable family medicines, and could be found in all the sick rooms in the land. Oh is a really pure article, such as has been difficult to get, we would advise a call at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, which is acknowledged on all hands to be the headquarters for pure and reliable goods in the drug and medicine line.

Harper's and Atlantic Magazines,
Godey's and Godey, Hoyle, Spencer's, Monthly and Peddle's Monthly for September. Harper's Weekly, Harper and Police Gazette for this week at Linnenkin's News Depot, Rochester.

Reduction in Dentistry.
Dr. C. Sill, 246 Penn street, who is doing the most extensive business in Pittsburgh, since he is relieved the Government tax as a manufacturer, could also give the public the benefit of it. His book shows that an immense amount of business has been done during the last year, and owing to the fact of the law not being changed for six months, the degree of which is one of his possession, nor any other, dare speak to him in praises, his income does not exhibit any show of extortionate rates, and the friends of this establishment, as well as patrons are willing to testify. On the contrary, it was not for the immensity of business done at this establishment, the expenses accruing from assistance, the elaborate machinery which has this establishment furnished with all the improvements of the age, his duty would rain him in less than a half a year. The astral manner of his competitors in saying what his income has been during the last year, with a view of showing an unequaled prosperity, is a fine exhibition of the great proats they have on their teeth in order his, aiding from the Dr. Sill's practice. Dr. Sill & Olile jle get all their goods in the dental e at Eastern prices, and have every variety of ade and quality, vary ag in prices from one dollar to forty per cch. Dr. Sill's place of business has on most favorably known for the last seven years in Pittsburgh. He was the first to manufacture the val ized plate, and also the first to use the laughing gas, which s become so popular through this section of country. As a gentlemen of skill, Drs. C. Sill and M. E. Gillie are not surpassed in the United States; and to fill this exhibition was fosted to their patrons, d the hundreds of dollars worth of work which goes every year to persons who are unable to pay for it, for which no charge is made, these gentlemen only truly be regarded as benefactors of mankind. ere is no other such establishment in Pittsburgh. charges fifty cents for gold filling, one tooth under ching gas and when artificial teeth are to be inted he makes no charge whatever for extracting.

The Paris Exposition of 1867.
t is very evident from all we can learn, that our ountry is to be well represented in the coming Exhibion in France, commencing in April and ending in tober. Among the very many valuable mechanical centers we hear of to be on exhibition is the justly ebrated "Improved Excelsior Brick Press "for low-cost ment. Mr. Isaac Gregg, for which sixty feet re has been secured in the "Park," and five by ten t in the "Palace" of the Exposition; the space in former being for a full size press complete, and in eration, mak g brick, and the latter for burnished ick, and the space in the Palace is for model d samples of brick.
Among a number of these machines now being built the large machine works of Messrs. Neafie & Levy, this city, is one for this purpose, which is to be ghly elaborated and beautifully finished; and the del is being made by Mr. J. Gregg, the inventor of the ick stove, which is also to be highly ornamental designed of mahogany, box and ebony woods, and ver mounted, with glass hopper, and operated by a ong attachment or crank on the side of the stove. We predict that this will be not only one of the finest plays of mechanical genius and skill on the occasion referred to, but we doubt if an invention can be und there to compare with it in point of utility, from the fact of large sums of money having been vested in various extensive and successful brick works now in regular operation, and the immense saving that invention, and for which patents have been secured all over Europe, and a company has just been formed by Messrs. Gregg & sons for the European territory, from among our leading capitalists.—*Chicago Times.*

A photograph of the Excelsior Press can be seen at e Mono nahela House, the headquarters of parties on are about forming an extensive Brick Works in ocality, who intend operating similar machines the one referred to in the above article.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1866. NO. 301.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Sale of Government Railroad Stock.

Customs Receipts of the Week $3,164,272.

Internal Revenue Receipts Yesterday $1,341,791.

Collector Smyth Unsound on the President's Policy.

Efforts Making for His Removal.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, August 24, 1866.

Sale of Railroad Property.

Yesterday the entire sale of property of the United States Military Railroad took place at Alexandria. There was a large attendance of bidders, and bidding was brisk, and prices obtained good. The sale included two second-class locomotives, which were bought by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at five thousand dollars each. The entire sale realized over fifty thousand dollars.

Customs Receipts.

The receipts from customs at the four principal ports of the United States from the 13th to the 18th of August, inclusive, were as follows: Boston, $418,144 21; New York, $2,450,721 05; Philadelphia, $140,721 26; Baltimore, $81,385. Total receipts at these four ports during the week, $3,164,272 82.

Land Grants Confirmed.

Returns of survey and confirmation have just been received at the General Land Office, embracing the Mexican claim designated as the Rancho Rancho, containing 4,046,786 acres, confirmed to Mam. De Richardson. The tract is situated on the San Pablo Bay, California.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were 1,341,791 68.

After Collector Smyth.

It is understood that a strong New York influence is being brought to bear to secure the moval of Collector Smyth of that port. It is said that the course pursued by Mr. Smyth since his appointment fails to satisfy the political expectations of the leading supporters of the President, and it is claimed is not calculated to sustain and advance the success of the President's policy as it should, and representations to that effect have been made to the President. In this connection it is known that the presence of leading conservative political managers from New York here this week, and their conferences with the President, was in regard to this, among other important political matters. No action will be taken by the President in the matter until after his return from Chicago.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Applications for Space—Deficiencies.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Much misunderstanding about admissions to the Paris Exposition, and the applications for space by authorities of several States. Positively no articles will be entered or received at the Exhibition, but by consignees. Only the applications shall have been duly filed with, and accepted by the Commissioner General, Hon. John L. Cadwalader, C. Derby, *Times* Building, No. 49 Park Row. All applications, therefore, should be promptly forwarded to him. It is required to have the descriptive catalogue ready by the 15th of next month, and no further assignment of applications promises an excellent exhibition in several groups, it is deficient in a few important particulars, such as fine cabinet work, upholstery and decorative work, chrystals and fish patterns, carpets, carpets, cutlery, bronzes, &c., cotton and its products, wool and its products, fleeces of wool, skawls of wool, hosiery, flannels and woolen. Of mineral products, fertilizing substances, apparatus and implements, models of machinery, and for collecting natural products; cereals, wines and fermented drinks.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

New Paper Mill—Exports of Flour and Grain—Late Advices from Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 23.—A new paper mill is about to be opened near Santa Cruz, California.
Three hundred and thirty-two thousand sacks of new wheat, and one hundred and sixty-seven thousand centers of barley have been exported since June 9.
A Nangasan, Japan, letter of July 16th, says the war of the Tycoon against Chaisa had been ended by confiscating one-third of the revenue of the latter, relieving the Tycoon's power, and transferring his rank to his grandson.
Pilots were reported at Hooka and Yeddo, in consequence of the high prices of rice, about 50 per picul. The Japanese are all sending large quantities of goods to the Paris Exposition. The Italians, Hawaiians and Danes are trying to effect a treaty with the Japanese, who are averse to further engagements.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The National Labor Convention—Strikes Deprecated.

BALTIMORE, August 24.—the Committee on Resolutions reported in favor of the eight hours system, extending support to only such journals as are favorable to the interests of labor, uniting with delight California in the organization of co operative stores and work shops, opposing prison labor unless paid for at the same rate as is offered to outside mechanics, pledging support to sewing women, favoring the speedy settlement of existing difficulties and troubles in the Southern States, asking capitalists to erect tenement houses and improved dwellings, asserting that the whole public domain should be disposed of to actual settlers, deprecating strikes, urging the establishment of reading institutes and lyceums, and recommending workingmen pressed by want of employment to become settlers on the public lands. The report was adopted. The several officers elect were installed, and Congress adjourned.

THE FENIANS.

Reorganization of Military Branch—Circular from Gen. Sweeney.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The following is issued:
WAR DEPARTMENT, FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,
NEW YORK CITY, August 24, 1866.

To the Centres of the Fenian Brotherhood:

Centers of circles are requested to forward immediately to these Headquarters the name of a competent military man from each circle, for the purpose of appointment to reorganize the military branch of each circle. Care must be taken that none but experienced and tried officers be selected.

T. W. SWEENEY,
Secretary of War F. B.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fire in Dismal Swamp—Election of Railroad officers—The Crops.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 22.—An extensive fire has been raging for several days in the Dismal Swamp, destroying the magnificent forests there. The lands are private property. The following officers of the Richmond and Newport News Railroad Company have been elected: President, H. Hatch; Directors, Thomas H. Wynne, H. G. Fant, Robert Saunders, James Lyons, E. C. Hamlin, E. R. Mason, James Owens; Chief Engineer, Col. A. C. Dunn. The survey of the line of the road is rapidly progressing.
The continued drought in this neighborhood threatens the destruction of the corn crop. The wheat crop, which is very small, looks well.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Livery Stable, Sheds and Lumber Yard Burned.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—The livery stable of Collins & Gillespie, the mule shed of J. P. Early, and the lumber yard of Chapman & Thompson, on Broadway, were burned last night. The loss is estimated at about fifty thousand dollars, mostly insured.

FROM BOSTON.

Death of Judge Dewey, of Supreme Court.

BOSTON, August 24.—Judge Dewey, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, died on Wednesday, at Northampton, aged 73 years.

FROM RICHMOND, VA.

Building Burned—Loss $50,000.

RICHMOND, August 24.—Last night the new brick warehouse of Wm. Beardsley & Co., wholesale grocery merchants, on Pearl street, was destroyed by fire with its contents. Two adjoining buildings were destroyed. Loss, about $50,000.

FROM BUFFALO.

Queen Emma at Niagara Falls—Cold Weather.

BUFFALO, August 24.—Queen Emma and suite arrived at Niagara Falls to-day, and are at the Cataract House. The weather here is very cold. Mercury, 60°.

Railroad Eating House Burned.

HORSE PLAIN, MONTGOMERY Co., N. Y., August 24.—The eating house at the New York Central Railroad Depot, at St. Johnsville, in this county, was entirely consumed by fire this afternoon. Loss not known.

BY THE CABLE.

Another Treaty Concluded.

Prussia, Bavaria and Hesse Darmstadt.

Prussian Troops Evacuating Bohemia.

CESSION OF VENETIA TO ITALY.

Political Rights Granted to Hungary.

The Revolution in Canada.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

Victor Emanuel Issues an Amnesty Proclamation.

Garibaldi Will Not Resign.

Advance in American Securities.

PEACE.

Probable Signing of a Treaty Between Prussia, Austria, Italy and Bavaria.

LONDON, Friday, August 24, noon.—The news that the treaty of peace between Prussia, Austria, Italy and Bavaria has been signed at Prague, is hourly expected.
PRAGUE, Friday, August 24, A. M.—The most perfect concord exists among the plenipotentiaries assembled here, and a treaty of peace, though not signed, may be regarded as accomplished.
The Prussian troops are rapidly returning from Bohemia. Six thousand remain at Prague as a garrison until the treaty of peace about being signed is carried into effect.

PRUSSIA.

Treaty of Peace Between Prussia, Bavaria and Darmstadt.

BERLIN, PRUSSIA, August 22.—The Prussian Commissioners have, with the sanction of the Government, concluded a peace with Bavaria and Hesse Darmstadt. The terms are very advantageous to Prussia, and in accord with her original demand, Bavaria cedes to Prussia the northern district, composed of Leichtenfels, formally called Upper Franconia, and the walled town of Culmnbach. The Bavarian Government also undertakes to pay to Prussia thirty millions of florins as an indemnity for her expense in the war. Hesse Darmstadt cedes to Prussia the territory of the Langravate of Hesse Hamburg, a State which was admitted a member of the Confederation of the Rhine in the year 1817, and lies directly on the Rhenish Bavaria, Rhenish Prussia and Birkenfeldt. Prussia also obtains the exclusive right to garrison the fortress of Mayence, for which duty Hesse Darmstadt hitherto contributed two hundred infantry, besides giving three hundred and thirty-three men to the Federal German army under the treaty. Bavaria retains the territory of Upper Hesse, which will be joined to and theorporated with the new Confederation of Northern Germany, the organization and limits of which will be arranged after the peace treaty is perfected between Prussia and Austria.

Congratulatory Address to the King.

BERLIN, August 24, A. M.—The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has voted a congratulatory address to the King upon the successful results of the war. There were twenty-five negative votes.

Troops Evacuating Bohemia.

BERLIN, August 22.—The Prussian troops which had penetrated into Bohemia during the operations against Austria, have commenced to evacuate that territory, and it is thought they will have completed the work by the 15th of September.

FRANCE.

Demands of the Mexican Empress Renewed.

PARIS, FRIDAY, August 24, P. M.—It is reasserted that the Emperor Napoleon has finally rejected the demands of the Empress of Mexico for assistance to quell the insurgents. Among the reasons given by Napoleon for his refusal of aid, was the necessity of keeping faith with the United States concerning the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico.

Victoria to be Ceded to Italy.

PARIS, August 23.—The *Patrie* of this evening says that the Emperor Napoleon will cede Venetia as handed over to Italy by Austria, direct to Italy, to be held as part of the Kingdom of Victor Emanuel.

AUSTRIA.

Hungarian Minister to be Appointed.

PESTH, HUNGARY, August 22.—After the conclusion of peace with Prussia, the Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, with the consent of his Cabinet, intends to appoint a responsible Hungarian Minister, and after this act is completed the Hungarian Diet will be formally re-opened in this city some time during the month of September.

ENGLAND.

Reception to Gov. Eyre.

LONDON, August 22.—Ex-Gov. Eyre, of Jamaica, whose official conduct during the late negro revolt on that Island, has been made the subject of such an excited and angry canvass at home, enjoyed a public reception at Southampton yesterday. The *fete* was given in his honor by his immediate friends, personal and political, and the municipal authorities took no part in it. There was a banquet in the evening. A large opposition meeting was held in the same town the same day, at which a series of resolutions, condemning the conduct and rule of the Ex-Governor when in Jamaica, were adopted with great unanimity.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, August 24, A. M.—The steamship Helvetia, from New York, August 11th, arrived here this morning.

ISLE OF CANDIA.

Active Hostilities Commenced.

ATHENS, Greece, August 18.—The Turks have commenced active hostilities against the Christians in Candia, whom they treat as rebels against the authority of the Sultan. A number of Foreign Consular officers, particularly those of the United States, Holland and Sweden have suffered very much damage. The Consuls have protested in the name of their respective Governments. The Christians or insurgents are twenty-five thousand strong, and hold important points against the Turkish soldiers.

ITALY.

Amnesty to Political Exiles.

FLORENCE, ITALY, August 23.—King Victor Emanuel has issued a decree, proclaiming an amnesty to political exiles and prisoners throughout Italy and his dominions. This decree includes Mazzini as well as others of less prominence.

Garibaldi not Resigned.

NAPLES, August 23.—The report that Garibaldi was about resigning, or that his resignation had been tendered to the King, is denied by those whose position would place them in possession of such a fact.

COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, August 23, P. M.—The money market is firm, and Consols here advanced ¼ per cent. since noon. The closing quotation for money this evening being at 88¾.
The market for American securities has been steady and firmer, the closing quotations showing an improvement. The latest sales to-day were as follows: United States 5-20's 70½; Erie, 44¾; Illinois Central, 78.
LONDON, Friday, August 24, P. M.—The money market is unchanged. Consols closed at 88¾ for money. American securities are firm. United States Five-Twenties, 70½; Erie shares, 44¾; Illinois Central, 78¾.
LONDON, Friday, August 24, noon.—The money market is easier under a very favorable weekly return of the Bank of England. Consols are still quoted at the closing rates of yesterday, 88¾.
LONDON, Friday, August 24, noon.—American Securities continue firm, and United States bonds are higher. The current prices are: United States Five-Twenty bonds, 70½; Erie Railway shares, 44½; Illinois Central shares, 78.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, August 24, P. M.—Cotton market unchanged. The sales today were eight thousand bales. Middling uplands, 13½d.
Breadstuffs market is dull, but prices are without change of note. Western mixed corn 26s 9d.
The Prussian market is without particular change, except lard, which is advancing.
LIVERPOOL, Friday, August 24, Noon.—The Liverpool cotton market is very firm. Prices are ¼ of a penny per pound higher, as compared with the last quotations telegraphed, but are unchanged on the week. The sales of the week sum up, according to the brokers' circular, 60,000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at 13½d.
LIVERPOOL, August 23, P. M.—The weather has been more favorable for the crops, and the market for foreign breadstuffs of all descriptions has ruled flat, closing dull and downward.
The cotton market ruled firm, but no change is noted in quotations. The sales to-day reach 12,000 bales.

APPEAL.

Southern Loyalists to their Northern Friends.

Invitation to the 3d of September Meeting.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The following appeal from Southern loyalists is published in the *Post:*

To the Loyal Hearts of the Nation:

Ninety years ago, when the colonies proclaimed a new theory of government, founded on protection to the rights of the citizen. On the 31st of September next it is proposed to hold a grand mass meeting in the shades of Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, to assert the doctrines of our ancestors. All who believe with our fathers that the Constitutional rights of the citizen are the first and paramount object of Republican Government, are cordially invited to attend. The three hundred thousand Union defenders from the South who stood in the ranks of the Union army, send greeting to the brave veterans of the North. Through our representative delegates to the Convention of the soldiers in Philadelphia, send a hearty invitation to our comrades in a common cause to meet us on this spot made sacred to liberty. Come one, come all! Come in the uniform of blue. Come as you have done, side by side with the dead heroes, to relieve it from the despotism of usurping traitors! Come as you came when you caused the hearts of the depressed Unionists to leap with joy, and the bosoms of the loyal to be upheld by strong hands and brave deeds! Let the Unionists of the North and South come together, and renew the pledge to sustain liberty, order and law. Let the people rise en masse, requested to assist in giving this invitation an extended circulation.
By order of the Committee of Arrangements for the Convention of Southern Unionists.

THE CHOLERA.

Reports Generally more Favorable

NEW YORK, August 24.—The reports of yesterday show a marked abatement of cholera in infancy, and fewer deaths from that disease reported. In Brooklyn the decrease also continues.
NEW YORK, August 24, 9 P. M.—Six cases and two deaths from cholera reported to the Health office to-day, and seven cases and three deaths in Brooklyn.
NEW YORK, August 24.—Thirteen cemeteries report one hundred and thirteen deaths from cholera and cholera infantum, and sixty-three reported yesterday, giving fifty-two cholera deaths. Twenty hospital reports twelve deaths from cholera, of which some could have failed to report.
Sixty-six cases of cholera and eighty-four deaths were reported to-day, one of which was fatal.

Total value of articles subject to duty for the month Sept. 1865 to Dec. 1865, inclusive.....$ 2,000,000
From March 1866 to June 1866, inclusive.....$ 2,000,000

Iron and Steel	$ 1,000	$ 2,000
Gold and Silver Work	1,000	2,000
Manufactured Cotton	1,000	2,000
Manufactured Wool	1,000	2,000
Manufactured Silk	1,000	2,000
Manufactured Leather	1,000	2,000
Manufactured Paper	1,000	2,000
Manufactured Glass	1,000	2,000
Manufactured Rubber	1,000	2,000
Manufactured Tobacco	1,000	2,000
Manufactured Spirits	1,000	2,000
Manufactured Fancy Articles	1,000	2,000
Manufactured Miscellaneous	1,000	2,000
Total	$ 13,000	$ 26,000

TELEGRAPHIC POLITICAL.

NEW JERSEY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.—John M. Scovill, Speaker of the New Jersey State Senate, whose action prevented the election of a Republican United States Senator, last winter, has written a letter to the Trenton *State Gazette*, in which he refuses the approval of the Constitutional amendments passed by the last Congress, and says: "I propose to the Democrats in which he Legislature, if such session is called, to do my duty as a Republican upon all questions which may arise, first satisfying my own conscience, then gratifying my constituents and friends."

THE GALLOWS.

Covert, the Murderer of the Roosa Family, Hung.

CINCINNATI, August 24.—Samuel Covert, the murderer of the Roosa family, was hung at Lebanon, Ohio, at noon to-day. He declared himself innocent.

Daring Robbery at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio

The Wheeling *Register*, of Friday, says:—We learned yesterday that a daring robbery had been committed at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, on Wednesday night. An old gentleman, whose name we were unable to learn, had sold his farm on Wednesday for twenty-seven hundred dollars, cash. He took the money home and put it away, intending to make use of it to-day. Early yesterday morning it was discovered that his house had been entered, and that his money had been stolen, amounting to the exact sum known to the town authorities, and they immediately went to work to ferret out the thief. During the search they found a man named John Jarvis, a notorious character, was missing from his home, and suspicion naturally fell upon him. A description of Brooks was sent to the police authorities of this city, and they were on the alert all day. Yesterday afternoon Brooks returned to Jarvis' home in this city, and he was seized by a number of citizens, who threatened to kill him if he did not produce the money. He declared himself innocent.

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THE NEW COTTON CROP.—A leading New York circular, speaking of the new cotton crop, says: "The accounts by mail this week are not so favorable. The telegraph report from Mobile is also less promising. We shall, of course, receive conflicting accounts for some weeks, but no estimates are yet to be relied upon. Those current here are in excess of any we receive from the South. It will not be until November that even an approximate guess can be made.

THE MANUFACTURES OF PITTSBURGH.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

In the *Quarterly Trade Circular* of George H. Thurston, for the quarter ending August, 1866, there is a very interesting article, exhibiting the quantity and value of these articles of Pittsburgh manufactures that are subject to internal taxation, which have been returned as sold, from September, 1865, to March, 1866. Mr. Thurston in a preface to these tables says:

The exhibit it will be seen is divided into two sections. One division presents the amount upon which taxes were paid for the period of eighteen months up to March, 1865, and the other for one distinct year from March, 1865, to March, 1866. It will occasion some query that the eighteen months previous to 1865, show but a very small valuation over the amount embraced in the succeeding twelve months. A partial explanation of this might be sought in the probability that, there has been in manufacturers hands during a portion of 1864, considerable amounts of made up stock, exempted from tax, as manufactured previous to the taking effect of the Internal Revenue Act, and consequently not returnable when sold. Most probably the true explanation is found in the fact that throughout the whole country the aggregate returns show a steady and wonderful increase in the amount of American manufactured goods sold for 1863, 1864, 1865, and some illustrative statistics will not be misplaced here.

In 1863 the amount of tax collected on articles manufactured in the United States was $24,205,-091. In 1864 the amount collected was $75,481,578, and in 1865, $104,779,009 56.

The increase in 1864 over 1863 is not a fair exhibit of increase, for as before observed the amount of tax for 1863 was curtailed by the stocks on hand exempt from taxation. From 1863 when there were no stocks of exempted goods, to 1865, the increase it will be seen in the amount collected in the whole county is about forty per cent. When it was noted that the increase was parallel with the advance in the price of gold, the cost in the United States of all foreign manufactured articles, and consequently stimulating the production of and consumption of home products, the explanation of why Pittsburgh for twelve months from March, 1865, returns more manufactured articles sold than in the previous eighteen, is apparent. Our manufacturers enjoyed the immense natural protection of the high price of gold against foreign competition, and the Government benefitted to the extent of over twenty-six millions of dollars, which would from the same cause in the taxes upon manufactured articles alone. This manufacturing prosperity, seems to have had its effect upon all sources of revenue from internal taxation, forcibly illustrating that to manufacturing is now quiet, indeed, and in 1865, $211,159,221 71, or nearly eight per cent. more. That this increase is mainly the result of business prosperity and not more rigid taxation is shown, throughout the classifications of taxations. For instance, the amount collected for 1864 on dividends was $7,137,467 01, while in 1865 it was $14,385,406 61, an increase of quite one hundred per cent. In 1861 the amount collected from incomes was $10,859,262 32, and in 1865, $20,710,151 85, an increase of nearly forty per cent., not to include $26,020,762 07 of which will come tax also collected. From salaries in 1861 was collected $1,705,124 63, and in 1865, $2,826,231 37, an increase of nearly seventy per cent. From stamps in 1864 the Government obtained $19,384,781 40, and in 1865, $31,032,134, or nearly one hundred per cent. of an increase. The gross receipts of railroads in 1861 paid a tax of $2127,-726 60, and in 1865, $4,961,260 60, an increase of one hundred and seventy-five per cent. Although the previous figures show a steady prosperity of the country running hand in hand in all the items given, and which are selected as being especially illustrative of this prosperity, and yet the large increase in the gross receipts of railroads, from the very fact that they of all other items show the least increase in business, is the most convincing that with a wonderful increase in the number of railroads, and the vast amount of items prospered, and the Government reaped a rich harvest, it this fact not well worthy of a much deeper study.

But to return to the especial exhibit of Pittsburgh manufactures, from it the most valuable which being compiled from the actual returns by assessors, are, excepting clerical errors, correct, it appears that the amount sold in the year from March 1865 to March 1866, of articles subject to tax upon the 1st of July, the internal revenue stamps of the manufacturer of that period, was certainly not less than 25 per cent., which would make the increase during a portion of 1864, considerable amounts of made up stock, exempted from tax, as manufactured previous to the taking effect of the Internal Revenue Act, and consequently not returnable when sold. Most probably the true explanation is found in the fact that throughout the whole country the aggregate returns show a steady and wonderful increase in the amount of American manufactured goods sold for 1863, 1864, 1865, and some illustrative statistics will not be misplaced here.

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The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN P. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. WAGE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL

FOR THE

Political Campaign.

The political campaign in which the electors of Pennsylvania are engaged is the most momentous in our political history—paralleled only by the military campaign which ended in the overthrow of the rebel armies. From recent startling indications it is evident that, although its military power was overthrown, the rebellion itself was not suppressed. The conflict has been renewed at the ballot-box—and happy will it be for our land if it be confined to the peaceful means placed in the hands of every elector.

The revolutionary attitude of the President, and the combinations that are forming in his support, are well calculated to excite the gravest fears and create alarm where before there was confidence in the future peace and prosperity of our rescued country. The issue no less now than when the armies of the Union and Rebellion were marshaled on the bloody field, involves the future of the Republic. On the vigilance of the loyal masses who supported the Government throughout the conflict, depends the question whether the fruits of that conflict and of the victory shall be lost or preserved.

The COMMERCIAL will fully and earnestly discuss the questions of the day, and through its ample columns will spread before the public a vast amount of carefully prepared matter, besides speeches of distinguished speakers, and documents bearing directly on the questions involved in the issue. The present circulation is unequalled and constantly increasing. The Daily issue reaches the business community of an extensive district, and the Weekly Edition has an extensive circulation among the masses. It is by the dissemination of intelligence only that the triumph of the good cause will be assured. To this end the COMMERCIAL will be furnished for the campaign at the following rates:

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50 copies	5 00	50 copies	10 00

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WITHDRAWAL OF MR. ROSS.

It will be seen from the following card, that Mr. JOSEPH ROSS declines to accept the nomination on the Democratic-Johnson ticket for Sheriff. Those who have long known Mr. Ross as a straight-forward Republican and nothing else, expected but this from him,—and in promptly declining this nomination he has shown himself worthy of the high confidence he has always enjoyed in his party:

PITTSBURGH, August 23, 1866.

To the Chairman of the National Union Executive Committee:

SIR: My name has been placed on your ticket for the office of Sheriff and ratified by the late Democratic County Convention. Permit me to say, after a careful and due deliberation, that I hereby most respectfully decline the nomination. The political associations and principles heretofore held and carried out by me forbides that I should now place myself in a false position before the people of Allegheny county.

Thanking you kindly for any token of honor you may have conferred on me, I am yours, &c.,
Respectfully, JOSEPH ROSS.

THE NEW CRISIS.

The sudden growth in arrogance by the Southern press, which no doubt truly represents the new expectations and the intentions born of the Philadelphia Convention, is both remarkable and alarming. No longer does it study its words or manifest the apparent submission which at one time marked the demeanor of the South, but the old spirit of arrogance. Having made sure of the President, and believing the time is not far off when, through the combinations whereof the Philadelphia Convention was the means and the starting-point, the old swagger and imperiousness of manner are once more assumed. One would suppose that, so far from having been guilty of a monstrous crime, they were victims of great hardships, suffering under wrongs, the redressing of which had been so long postponed that they were justified in preferring their demands in the strongest language, and even in threatening to revolutionize the Government. We say a reader of the Southern press would be led to suppose as much as this, did he not know that this air of injured innocence proceeded from the quarter where rests the guilt—guilt not expiated—of the late rebellion.

In former issues we have spread before our readers the proof of this new-born spirit, on the part of the Southern press and people. They have seen how by degrees, not slow, however, has been this growth in magisterial conceit, and how and by what ways the point has been approached—nay reached—for laying hold of the Government they could, not destroy for the purpose of controlling it. So far as the President is concerned, it has, for the time being, been delivered into their hands, and will be permanently transferred to them, unless they who fought the war through stand firm in the new crisis.

In the tone of the Southern press we have not only an accurate mirroring of the Southern heart, but that which alone should be enough to prompt every loyal man in the land to do his whole duty. That which was deemed lost when the rebel armies surrendered, the South, with high expectations, are striving to achieve in another way. The proof is perfect that JEFFERSON DAVIS is as much loved now as ever he was, and that the regret for the failure of the rebellion is as strong as ever. It is totally impossible that, with this sentiment still fresh and deeply rooted in the Southern heart, the South should have any other purpose than the redemption of the "lost cause." In the quotation made below, from the Richmond *Times*, no longer "bating its breath," but speaking as by right, and as if it were the organ, as, to a certain extent, it doubtless is, of the whole South—and at the same time confident in the newly acquired power over the President—it will be seen all the old love for JEFFERSON DAVIS remains, and that so far from conceding the rebellion was a wrong, or a mistake even, it is maintained the wicked attempt to destroy the Government and overthrow the Republic, was but a "WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE!" We will not attempt to point out the startling character of the sentiments of the article which follows, and which, doubtless, too faithfully expresses the spirit, the hopes, and the intentions of the South on the present crisis. We ask only to have it read. Let any loyal man read it, and then say, if he can, he is prepared, any more than when the war was raging hotter, to concede a single hair's breath. The duties of that hour are no less the duties of the present. We only ask that the loyal man shall read:

[From the Richmond Times, August 22.]

"In one most important respect the President's last 'Peace Proclamation' greatly disappoints us. The measure of Andrew Johnson's magnanimity and justice to the defeated section is yet dwarfed and its symmetry impaired by his failure to issue a proclamation of amnesty, or of *free and full pardon* to all the prominent Confederate officials who participated in the late WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE. As long as a FURE, UNSELFISH, NOBLE, CHRISTIAN HERO, STATESMAN AND SOLDIER LIKE EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS is immured in a dreary prison, and subjected to the insults of a COARSE BRUTE like Miles, and left to the tender mercies of a JUDICIAL RUFFIAN who has declared that he 'could pack a jury which would convict Jefferson Davis,' the President will not occupy, in the eyes of Christendom, the elevated position which he is entitled to fill.

"And if that NOBLE OLD CONFEDERATE EAGLE dies in the clutches of the 'mousing owl,' whose slow but systematic torture has driven him to the verge of the grave, history will not assign to Andrew Johnson the proud niche which we would gladly see him occupy. If he wishes to be remembered through all ages as one of the wisest as well as one of the most humane of rulers, he should unlock the prison gates and restore to liberty the UNFORTUNATE ex-President of the late Confederate States. To us the proclamations of the President that the war is at an end—that the authority of the law is now supreme, and that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is restored, sounds like hollow and deceptive mockeries, while the Underwood declares that *we still have a prisoner of war immured at Fortress Monroe by order of the President.* How can we believe that our liberties have been restored and that we have been restored to *all* our constitutional rights, guaranties and securities against illegal arrests and imprisonments, when all resort to the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is denied to the 'prisoner of war,' to whose daily and nightly torture an officer of the army of the United States has devoted much of his time and cruel and wicked energies since the month of May, 1865.

"But Ex-President Davis is not the only unfortunate and honest Southern patriot whose fate still hangs upon the will of President Johnson. From the terms of his previous amnesty proclamation of May, 1865, he expressly excluded a very large number of the wisest, best and most respected of our people. Many have been specially pardoned, but there are the thousands to whom executive clemency has not been extended. These gentlemen have been kept for seven months in a state of the most painful suspense. They are completely at the mercy of Underwood, Busteed and the rest of those degraded men of whom poor Lincoln, as a 'big joke,' made Federal District Judges. They are not safe in life, liberty or property while under the ban of Executive excommunication and outlawry. A sword of Damocles hangs over the head of each of these gentlemen, which is suspended by a thread. Among these unfortunate men are to be found the most useful, talented and energetic citizens of the South. Their capacity for business is completely destroyed by the course of President Johnson. Their energies are paralyzed, for they know not at what moment a 'packed' Grand Jury may indict them, or that a greedy Marshal and a hungry District Attorney may pounce down upon their estates.

"It is highly probable that all of these gentlemen may be eventually relieved, either by the tedious process of special pardons, or by the sweeping provisions of a general amnesty. But it is not humane to play with them as a cruel cat does with a captured mouse, which is neither devoured nor set at liberty. The delay is still less excusable, as these very 'unpardoned Rebels,' as the Revolutionists delight to call them, have been invited by the President to unite with all other conservative men in putting down a most dangerous party of disunionists and traitors which has grown strong, dangerous and insolent since the collapse of the Confederacy.

"The nation is now seriously menaced, and its life placed in imminent peril, by the very men who are invoking the President 'to make treason odious' by wholesale executions and confiscations.

"The President's most bitter, merciless and unscrupulous enemies are the only persons who are pleased by his failure to grant a general amnesty. By this unfortunate delay he is playing into the hands of those who are savagely denouncing him and seeking to compass his destruction.

"The President has just placed himself at the head of a great conservative party which was organized to defeat the most strenuous disunion and revolutionary advocates 'of making treason odious.' *Standing side by side, and shoulder to shoulder with the Northern Conservatives are hundreds of those lending and representative Southern men, whom the President most unwisely declines to pardon.*

"Is there any justice in cordially welcoming these gentlemen into the ranks of the new Union party, while they are still treated as outlaws and pariahs? Are these able and influential citizens expected to fight for 'the Union and the Constitution' with a halter around their necks? Is the President still uncertain about the fate of those who, true to their present allegiance, are far more faithful to the Constitution and the Government than Thaddeus Stevens and his godless crew? Our best hopes are garnered up in the success of the great Conservative party, but it cannot succeed in crushing the Radicals while the President unwisely panders to the wolfish appetite of the Revolutionists for blood by leaving the ablest and best men of the South at their mercy.

"There is no half way house on the road to mercy and forgiveness where the 'offcase' of the proscribed leaders is the 'crime' of ten millions of brave people."

"WHO SHALL GUIDE THE SHIP?"

The Philadelphia Convention is more to be blamed for what it did not do and say, than for what it did do and say. If the country had just emerged out of a fierce and vindictive political struggle, we do not know that the discussion of principles would be so much out of the way; indeed, abstractedly considered, there is much in it that commends itself to our judgment. But we contend that the late rebellion was of such a monstrous character as to materially affect the former rights of the States by whom the rebellion was carried on. We take it for granted that had the rebellion been successful the relative rights of the States and people would have been radically changed, and that much legislation would have been necessary to clearly determine the nature and extent of the change. But the converse being true, that the loyal North, as the possessor of the legitimate Government, being successful in the contest, it is not unreasonable to say that important changes occurred in consequence, and that the power exists somewhere to determine their nature and extent. The truth of this proposition is admitted by all. Those who support and applaud the President, assert that the power resides in one man—the President; and those who stand by Congress, as they heroically stood by the Government in putting down treason, affirm that it resides in the representatives of the States and people in Congress assembled.

It may be that the valiant friends of the President would combat this proposition, but to what purpose? Did he not in the organization of provisional Governments in the vanquished States, impose conditions and demand and secure radical changes in their local Governments, and have not his friends indorsed his policy in the most unqualified terms? If it was right for him to compel the South to repudiate the rebel debt, and to enact a clause prohibiting slavery forever in their State Constitutions, why may he not dictate their legislation in other matters? The rebellious States conceded to the demands of the President, and are now crying themselves hoarse in his praise. And just here a most important point occurs.

Although they did as they were commanded merely that they might prepare the way to their restoration to power, what security was taken that they would not undo their work? None whatever. But still the fact remains, that changes occurred, and the President and his friends insist that he alone has power to reconcile them to the new order of things.

The question, then, is narrowed down to the point as to where the power resides to secure the fruits of our victory over armed rebellion—whether in the Executive, Legislative or Judicial branch of the Government or in two or all of them. If more truly, whether the fruits shall be secured or squandered? That to the Executive alone belongs this power, is at once startling, and if true, makes him as powerful as a Dictator. And yet this is the position taken by President JOHNSON and his friends, and on which they are endeavoring to revolutionize the Government. The American people cannot and will not sanction the assumption of such a power.

We believe this power resides in the different branches of the Government acting together, but more largely in the Legislative than the others. When the war ended with the surrender of the rebel armies, the President exercised the war power to organize temporary governments for the protection of the Southern people, but this right, even if unquestioned, resided with him no longer. Congress had prepared a plan by which they could be in safety restored to their former place in the Union. All legislation must of course agree with the Constitution, and to determine whether it does so agree or not, is the province of the Judiciary.

Now, when the President exhausted the war power in the premises, he should have stopped. With the action of Congress he should have withheld his hand, and promptly executed the laws which Congress (as he had sworn to do). But this he did not and does not do. He denies the right of Congress to legislate in the premises, and practically affirms that he alone has the right to make the law he executes. If his position be right in one matter demanding legislation, we see no reason why it should not embrace every matter and practically do away with Congress altogether.

This is the complexion of the present contest, and it admits of no qualification. Between the contesting parties there is no middle ground. As during the war there could be none who were not with the Government that were not against it, so now there can be none who are against the Congressional plan of restoration that are not in favor of allowing the rebels of the South to come back to power with the monstrous crime of the rebellion still unatoned for—without indemnity for the past or security for the future. The more Mr. JOHNSON may prate about the sufficiency of Southern loyalty, the more glaring will his falsehood and treachery appear in the light of such facts as are presented by the fearful massacre of Union men in New Orleans, and the daily acts of barbarity committed upon loyal men by the malevolent spirit of treason still plainly distinguishable all over the South.

Changes were produced by the rebellion, which must be, can only properly be, determined by Congress, and this the people know and feel, and will earnestly declare for at the approaching elections.

FORESTALLING THE BALLOT-BOX

A great many people in this country who do not want office for themselves or for their relations, yet do want the liberty of choosing the officers with whom are to be entrusted the public interests. And they want election to be as free to others as to themselves. A cordon of military guards in the interest of one party around the polls, to prevent free voting, would be an offense to them. Such an interference has, in some cases, been alleged, and the allegation always has excited attention, whether it was true or false. There is a remarkable and universal sensitiveness on this point, because the freedom of elections is everything in a government like ours, where the vote of the people is the direct method of expressing their will, and where their will is the ruling power.

For the same reasons bribery and corruption in elections, by means of money, is reckoned so serious a crime. It appeals to base motives, which ought not to be brought into operation in so important a business, and which, according to the degree in which they operate, repress consideration of the public good and give advantage to the party or person that distributes the corrupting money. In all countries, therefore, where popular election has any place in politics, bribery is reckoned a crime, the offerer of a bribe is held infamous, and the taker of one an object of contempt. For the same reasons, the slighter influence, exerted by "treating" and keeping open houses for free entertainment, before and during election, is looked upon by good citizens with disapprobation, and has been deemed of sufficient importance to be prohibited by laws. All these things, as well as forcible or threatening interference with elections are condemned; because they prevent or tend to prevent a fair and free vote, and make them mere forms, perverted to sinister ends. The control of votes by employers or by priestly power is generally, in enlightened communities, received in the same way.

It is not easy to discover any essential difference, as to the effects intended or produced, between the corrupting influence of the measures above referred to and the method of affecting elections by the appointment and removal of officers, which is adopted at the present time. The design of this, in the present case, is not left to be inferred. It is avowed in express terms. We have been familiarized by antecedent usage, with the appointments and removals on the change of Administrations. This, in fact, has been common with all parties, ever since the corrupting precedent was established nearly forty years ago. But we are not familiar—and as a stranger it bears a sinister look—with the practice of making appointments and removals as a means of controlling *pending elections.*

The practice of giving and withdrawing offices after election is not the same, nor has it the same corrupting tendency, as when employed for the purpose of influencing the election beforehand. Whatever may be said of it, as a system of party rewards and punishments—and we are not its advocates in that aspect—it cannot be approved when it takes, as it manifestly does now, the character of *a bribe and a solicitation.* A line of soldiers at the polls may threaten a voter's life, the removal of him from office may deprive him of the means of living. A money bribe makes the same kind of appeal to him that the tender of a lucrative office does. Apart, therefore, from all mere party considerations, the practice recently inaugurated and now pursued, with direct and admitted design to affect the coming elections, must be regarded by every intelligent and honest citizen as bad and dangerous, in the highest degree.

Besides the directly corrupting influence on elections, so far as it affects their freedom, it is to be considered as an indication of arbitrary and unauthorized intermeddling by the Executive of the General Government in the local affairs of the people. It is, in effect, a voice in Washington saying to the people of every election district and precinct in the country, You must elect such and such members to your Legislature, or a clean sweep of all the officers of the Government among you will be made. And, besides, the result of such a practice naturally is, to introduce into official stations not the men of best approved public character or repute, but sycophants, hangers-on, cringing dependants on power.

If this method of controlling elections is tolerated and successful, all manhood and freedom in the exercise of the high prerogative of elective franchise must fall a sacrifice to it, and the farce of ballot boxes and voting may be abolished as the next step. But the people of this country are not coming to that quite yet.

BOOT ON THE OTHER LEG.

The New York *Times* persists in its attempts to show that the Declaration of Principles announced by the Philadelphia Convention, is substantially the same as the Platform of the Union party agreed upon at Baltimore in 1864. To prove that such is *not* the case we print the first resolution of the Baltimore Convention:

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences of political opinion, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority, *and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.*

Now, the words in italics, or the substance of them, are not to be found either in the Declaration of Principles or Address of the Philadelphia Convention. To put down the rebellion and punish traitors was the pledge made at Baltimore, but neither that pledge nor anything like it can be found in the proceedings at Philadelphia.

But the Philadelphia Convention has its parallel, and Mr. RAYMOND has blindly substituted Chicago for Baltimore. That is the trouble he labors under. Here is a resolution from the Chicago Platform of 1864, and it is the one that runs in Mr. RAYMOND'S mind now-a-days:

"*Resolved*, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they consider that the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution; the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force; the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open avowal disregard of states rights; the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms for their defense, is calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union, and the perpetuation of a system of rule deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Of course the venom of the Democrats in 1864 was levelled at both President and Congress, but the President having sold out to them, they held another Convention at Philadelphia, and so changed the form of the above as to apply it to Congress alone. The Chicago Convention didn't demand the punishment of traitors, neither did its successor at Philadelphia. They are remarkably alike.

NEW JERSEY.—Gov. Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey, will shortly call a special session of the Legislature of that state, to take action on the Constitutional amendment, and on such other topics as may come before it.

COUNTY MASS MEETING POSTPONED IN FAVOR OF THE CONVENTION OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Allegheny County Executive Committee, published elsewhere, that the proposed Union Mass Meeting has been indefinitely postponed. This postponement is owing to the selection of Pittsburgh for the place of meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, in support of Congress. The Chairman of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union, Washington City, solicited the co-operation of the Allegheny County Executive Committee on the occasion of the National Convention, and the Committee yesterday wisely decided against two demonstrations in one week, and resolved to co-operate with the Soldiers and Sailors. Such arrangements will be made as will give the greatest possible eclat to the National Convention of the "Boys in Blue." Those of our citizens who contemplated taking part in the proposed demonstration on September 27th, will be expected to contribute of their means and efforts to aid the Convention of the 26th. The County Committee have extended a cordial welcome to the Soldiers and Sailors, and all Union Republicans will see to it that the welcome be of such a character as will do credit to the cause, to the county, and to the State.

CITY HALL FOR UNION HEADQUARTERS.

The Union Executive Committee of Allegheny county have leased City Hall for Union Republican headquarters during the campaign. The Hall will be formally opened by a grand rally on Tuesday evening, when arrangements will be made for sending a delegation from this county to the Southern Loyalists' Convention at Philadelphia. Capt. C. W. BATCHELOR has been appointed a committee of arrangements on delegation to Philadelphia.

GEN. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

At a meeting of the Union County Committee yesterday, a letter from BENJAMIN F. BUTLER was read, announcing that he would visit Pittsburgh and address the people some time before the October election.

THE POLICY.—The main objection to the policy which is so urged by the Philadelphia convention is, that it would perpetuate a grossly unjust and unequal representation in the General Government. We want no advantage in representation, even for the most loyal States. But we do not wish to see the old iniquity of slave representation continued in a new form, and in nearly double its former magnitude. This would be the consequence of the policy which we oppose. Before the war three-fifths of the slaves were represented by their masters. By the policy, the whole of them would be represented by the same persons, so that their rebellion would be rewarded with an increased power in the Government.

THE *World* persistently stigmatizes the National Union Convention of Philadelphia as essentially a "Boston Convention," and says the Radical Republicans in Congress from every State "resolved to send honorary delegates to the Northern and Southern Abolition of *mean Whites* and *sneaks*."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The *World* must have been taking lessons from Senator COWAN. That gentleman entertains only feelings of contempt for the white loyalists in the South, and is in the habit of sneering at those whom he "gentlemen" lately beaten so soundly in their attempt to overthrow the Government have his respect.

THE only loyal paper in New Orleans, the *Tribune*, has been suspended, in consequence of the threats of violence to the editor and printers. This is the condition of loyalty there. It is not safe for a loyal man to openly declare himself, and hundreds, because of their known sentiments, have been compelled to flee. Will even this square with the professions of the Philadelphia Convention—put forth to deceive the North? Luckily the game of deception has had an early exposure.

"NO COMPROMISE WITH DUTY."—So said General SHERIDAN in New Orleans. It is a noble sentiment. Had it had a general prevalence in the country, how large an amount of our present troubles would have been avoided? And were it now adopted as the rule of action, how speedily and effectually would those troubles be removed.

TALK.—Dean Swift said "all plots begin in talk." We have in the party papers talk enough about "usurpation" to half convince a timid or credulous mind that the corresponding plot is brewing.

Senator Cowan's Apology.

To the Editor of the Commercial.

I have just finished reading in the COMMERCIAL of this morning my old personal and political friend's apology for his betrayal of his old friends and joining the Copperheads. With your permission, I shall give your readers some facts in regard to this accomplished Ex-Editor and Senator's position as Senator. In the campaign of 1860, my old friend took an active part, and I should think spoke not less than fifty times to the people of Pennsylvania. The unpopularity of that day were less enterprising than your journal of to-day, and hence we had not such full reports of the speeches of 1860 as you now give us. Senator Cowan bewails the radicalism of the late Congress. How stood he in 1860? I appeal to the recollection of thousands who then heard him, if he was not the most radical speaker in Western Pennsylvania. I do not include Thaddeus Stevens, for he was not, so far as I now remember, in this section during that campaign. But perhaps you can inform friend, Thomas Williams may serve for the comparison. I, perhaps, heard half a dozen of the speeches of each of these distinguished gentlemen in 1860. My own recollection is, that Senator COWAN was a little more radical than Representative WILLIAMS in that campaign.

Senator Cowan, at the Court House in Washington, and the Lawrenceville Ox Roast, was fully two lengths ahead of the "negro in American politics"—as compared with Mr. Williams in his Lafayette Hall speech. I appeal to the thousands who listened to both these eloquent gentlemen in 1860, if I am not correct. Colonel McClure, the Chairman of the State Committee, was fully warranted by his statement that he deemed it unwise to send Edgar Cowan into the conservative districts of the State, owing to the extreme radical character of his speeches. That Mr. Cowan has changed his mind since 1860, I shall not dispute; but old Thad, and he might have slept in the same bed in the campaign of 1860, and then Mr. Stevens would have been called the conservative.

During the sixty days that intervened between the election of November, 1860, and the choice of United States Senator in January, 1861, the names of Messrs. Williams and Cowan were constantly canvassed in political circles. Mr. Cowan was always regarded as rather more radical on the slavery issues than was Mr. Williams. If, therefore, these gentlemen differ in 1866, one or the other of them has changed since 1860-61. We leave it to the thousands who heard them then to say which of them has changed.

Every well posted friend of Senator COWAN knows that during the early portion of his Senatorial career we were alarmed by the news from Washington that his intimate personal associates were Breckinridge, of Kentucky; Wigfall, of Texas, Bayard, of Delaware, and that class of men. This news reached us before the Bright case, referred to by him at length in his Greensburg speech. Since that time it is unnecessary for us to say that his speeches, his votes, and all his associations have been with Northern copperheads and Southern rebels. During the most dangerous crises of the war nine-tenths of all his votes are recorded with the men who sympathized with the rebellion. Not only so at Washington, but when at his home in Greensburg, he was the pet of the copperheads, and the terror of the friends of the Union.

He had no faith in the ultimate triumph of the Union armies, and has thousands of times declared that we could never conquer the united South. I have heard him declare again and again that the world's history never showed an example of eight millions of a united people being conquered, and that ultimately the General Government would have to compromise with the traitors in arms. Every associate he has in Greensburg knows this to have been the tenor of his daily conversation. He dare not deny it.

In the hotly contested campaigns of 1863 and 1864 he took no part, and never once appeared on the stump. It was notorious that he had advocates for his nomination, at Cuicago, in August, 1864, for President or Vice President by the late Democratic party. His most intimate friends did not know, until the eve of the election, whether he would vote for Lincoln or McClellan, in November, 1864.

With such a record, which I dare his friends to gainsay, he comes before us at this time, and would make us believe that Thad. Stevens's radicalism has driven him and President Johnson into their present betrayal of the true Union party of the country. Now, we defy any of the friends of the Senator to show that they ever heard him give this reason until within the last few months. Mr. Stevens was always spoken of by him with the greatest respect, until the last Congress met. He never was heard to give this reason for his betrayal of his Republican friends until since the 22d of February last.

From the death of President Lincoln, until Senator COWAN left Washington, in September or October, 1865, he always spoke unfavorably of the administration of Andrew Johnson. It was not until he was advised of his intended betrayal of the Union party that he ever became his champion. He then, with more frankness than wisdom, boasted that President Johnson would put down his foot on what he called the Radicals. From that date his denunciation of Mr. Stevens commences, and his new zeal for President Johnson bears date. Andrew Johnson's self-committal himself to Senator Cowan's regard—when, like him, he determined to betray the party that had elevated him to power.

I thus write to correct the history of the past four years. Senator Cowan's reasons for his conduct are on a par with the fact which he states that one million of blacks have perished since the last five years. Neither of those have the color of probability about them. B.

ALLEGHENY, 1866.

RELIGIOUS.

☞ RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL be held in the Fourth Ward School Hall, every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by A. M. MILLIGAN, Pastor of the Pittsburgh congregation of the Independent Presbyterian Church. au25

ENGLISH ARMY CHOLERA ANTIDOTE.

English Army Cholera Antidote.

English Army Cholera Antidote.

Has been used with the most wonderful success for 15 years, by the troops, in the English Army stationed in India and other Asiatic possessions, and has received the indorsement of the most intelligent medical practitioners of that country.

It Checks Diarrhœa, Cramps, Dysentery and Vomiting. It allays nausea, relieves Kidney prompt and effectual in every case, and results so common in other preparations. Sold by

SEE LARKIN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market Street, corner Diamond alley, au4 Near Fifth Street.

GEORGE MUIR,

OF

ARMSTRONG'S COAL WORKS,

PENN TOWNSHIP, ALLEGHENY CO.,

SPEAKS AS FOLLOWS OF THE

REV. E. A. WILSON'S

Great Remedy for Consumption

I was reduced so low with consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that they could do nothing more for me, my case being utterly hopeless that I had not certainly over a month to live. At this stage I was induced to try the Rev. E. A. WILSON'S remedy, and to-day I am as well as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt it in the least, they can call and see me (as per above address) any time between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., when I will be happy to give them all the particulars of my extraordinary recovery.

I therefore recommend WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY to the afflicted.

JOSEPH FLEMING.

DRUGGIST,

NO. 81 MARKET STREET.

☞ Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $1 10. jy14

250,000

WHEELER & WILSON

Lock Stitch

SEWING MACHINES

Are now in use and their yearly sales double all others combined.

The rise and fall of numberless Machines heralded as "superior to all others," has convinced the public that it is safer to buy a good article of established reputation and from responsible parties than to risk their money in doubtful experiment.

These Machines have NO RIVAL IN VIBRATION, MAKE LESS NOISE, are MUCH MORE SPEEDY and SIMPLE in operation than any Machine in the Market. An examination solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

No. 27 Fifth Street,

PITTSBURGH PA.

au27

GEARY CLUB.

THE UNION

Republican Voters

OF THE

SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH,

Will assemble at the School House

Saturday Ev'g., Aug. 25

AT 8 o'clock for the purpose of forming a GEARY CLUB.

au24

GRAND UNION

REPUBLICAN RALLY,

IN

BIRMINGHAM.

A Union Republican Meeting will be held in Birmingham, in the TEMPERANCE HALL, on

Saturday Ev'g., Aug. 25

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

The people will be addressed by

HON. J. K. MOORHEAD,
HON. M. RIEK PATRICK, Esq.,
ROBT. R. CARNAHAN, Esq.

By order of the County Executive Committee.

au24 3t T. M. BAYNE Secty.

TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE.—We are now receiving, direct from Manufacturers, and offer at low prices a fine stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
LEAD AND SLATE PENCILS,
HARPER'S SCHOOL SLATES,
SCHOOL INK,
STEEL PENS AND HOLDERS,

And everything to be found in a first class Book and Stationery House.

J. R. WELDIN & CO.,

101 Wood Street.

au25

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THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

The Largest Daily Paper in the State

Containing Special Telegraphic Dispatches from all Important Points.

RELIABLE MARKET REPORTS

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BY CABLE.

Special Correspondence from the

OIL REGIONS AND ELSEWHERE.

Together with the VERY LATEST NEWS from Ohio, West Virginia and adjoining States.

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Parties wishing to subscribe for the COMMERCIAL will have the paper served to them daily, at Smith's Ferry, Island Run and Ohbville, by notifying the Carrier, or leaving word at my Store, at ISLAND RUN.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL same size of Daily, containing 26 columns of closely printed reading matter, published every Saturday. Price $2 60 per year, sent by mail to any address.

A. A. MILLIGAN,
News and Periodical Dealer,
ISLAND RUN.

au18

AUTUMN WOOLENS.

GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,

62 Fifth Street,

Are receiving their first stock of FINE WOOLENS for their

FALL TRADE.

The Styles of these Goods are very beautiful and attractive, it not the handsomest the have ever before opened in this market. They are also of a

FIRST CLASS QUALITY

Selected for a first class trade, and will be found, upon inspection, to be all that is desired.

We will make every effort to give to all a superior and stylish garment, made to order, in the very best manner.

An early call is most respectfully solicited from our customers and the public.

GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,

Merchant Tailors,

62 Fifth St.

au24

PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST

SNOWDONS & MASON,

Will present them at the Office of J. N. MASON, 351 LIBERTY STREET, for settlement.

au24-y SNOWDONS & MASON.

THIRTEEN COMPETENT

Teachers Wanted.

The School Board of Mifflin Township wish to employ Thirteen Competent Teachers. Schools open the first Monday in September. Term, 6 months. By order of the Board. JAS. MEANS, Sec'y.

au21-daw

FOR SALE—TWO SHOW CASES, TWO FINE COUNTERS, with iron legs, FOUR STANDS, for Boys Clothes, and one FANCY STAND, for Furnishing Goods. Also, a nice writing desk with two drawers. Inquire of

J. FINK & BRO.,
au22-3 88 Market street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND ART

ASSOCIATION.

THE GREATEST ART PROJECT

OF THE

19TH CENTURY.

North, South, East and West

TRYING TO SECURE

THE MAGNIFICENT PRIZES

Offered by pouring in their subscriptions to it,

SINGLY AND IN CLUBS,

THE GREAT CITIES OF

NEW YORK,
PHILADELPHIA,
BOSTON,
CHICAGO,
CINCINNATI,
ST. LOUIS and
NEW ORLEANS,

Have adopted the popular plan of Forming Clubs. The following are already started:

THE BOARD OF TRADE CLUB,
THE STOCK BROKERS'
THE PRINTERS' UNION CLUB,
THE LADIES' CLUB,
THE ARTISTS' CLUB,
THE EXPRESS AND B. & O. CO. CLUB,
THE ODD FELLOWS' CLUB,

Other Clubs are also forming, embracing the

Leading Associations

And Societies of the Country

The Town Topic

THE COUNTRY TOPIC.

THE TOPIC OF THE

RAIL ROAD,

Car and Steamboat.

The principal topic of Conversation is

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE

ART

ASSOCIATION,

FOR ITS MUNIFICENT

OFFERS AND OBJECTS,

ITS HIGH STANDING, AND THE

INTEGRITY OF ITS MANAGERS,

And the benefit which it must confer upon the artistic taste of the country.

NOTICE.

See the Prospectus, sent to any address upon application, giving the fullest and complete particulars. Those who wish to read it should send direct to the New York office, at the

ART INSTITUTE,

NO. 625 Broadway.

The Crosby

OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

The sale of tickets has been so rapid as to warrant an announcement that the end is approaching, and a committee has been appointed on behalf of the people to superintend and conduct the drawing.

The Subscription Books, &c., will be at once transferred to the keeping of a Committee, who will have sole charge thereof, and who will superintend the drawing and the awards. This committee has been selected from among our best citizens and wealthies capitalists. Their names are a tower of strength to any enterprise that has their hearty and active cooperation of art lovers throughout the Union. Such names as the following are a guarantee of good faith and an assurance that nothing dishonorable or illiberal will mar the brilliancy of a noble and beneficient project. The committee is composed of the following gentlemen:

E. HALL, Hall Keelers & Co.
CHAS. N. BOUTON, Bouton, Briggs & Co.
JAS. DOUGLAS, President of the Board of Trade.
JAS. BOWEN, Fourth National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Agent American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieut. Governor.
J. V. HUNTINGTON, Treasurer Crosby Estate.
J. A. KELLS, Pres't, Second National Bank.

These names are a sufficient guarantee that the proceeding will be conducted with the most perfect fairness and integrity.

SPECIAL CARD TO THE READER

The Crosby Opera House Art Association is no Gift Enterprise and must not be confounded with Dollar Gift Concerts which have been advertised to take place at the Opera House without the authority or consent of the proprietor.

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All orders for Certificates or Shares, and all special Communications should be addressed to

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ACTUARY, A. A.,

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No. 194 Fulton Street, Brooklyn,

he Daily Commercial

BY SLEEPS THAT STILL AND PEACEFUL LIE;

BY U. S. HERVEY.

...who sleeps that sun and placid sleep
...ho wearies not, nor pants in vain,
...ho dreads not dreary, endless weeping,
...or wails for life's departed gain,
...ho hears the storm-wind howl, nor heeds
...hose thrilling tones with power wave.

...hey fall for whom the sun and moon
...ok up but to gladden with coming gloom,
...nd I have wasted the breeze of June
...o sweep o'er the mouldering dead.

...nd I have dreamt in many a dream,
...f one for whom was a dream to me,
...nd I've lost her by Summer streams,
...n grove and wild and the heaving sea,
...ut my dreams also grew enshrined,
...s Angels for the mind!

...f years ago and other eyes
...ave dwelt their beauty o'er my youth,
...nd I have loved in other guise,
...nd sounds that seemed like truth,
...ut all was the music which they gave,
...nd that which I pined in the grave.

...nd I have left the cold and dead
...o range with the living crowd—
...he loss was all to my soul,
...y heart grew more cold,
...ike gentle vision of the hours,
...hich gave the birds that come not back—
...and like the pale and funeral flowers
...n every wasted track.
...or the wings that mock the heart,
...o the eye and not at rest.

NNSYLVANIA IN THE PHILADEL-PHIA CONVENTION.

A Precious Set of Union Men.

correspondent of the New York *Tribune* ...ts the delegation from Pennsylvania to ...Convention with an expert hand. We ...e Philadelphia Copper-Johnson Conven..., to meet on the 14th inst., will not fail to ...a marked effect upon the pending politi...tug is to Pennsylvania. It was intended ...e leaders who gave up the Democracy as a ...r to the Johnson office-holders and the un...tent rebels—the heroes of Memphis and ... Oil ans—to revolutionize the existing ...r political affairs, demoralize and divide ...Republican party, and give treachery an ...triumph in our State. The Democracy ...gled to sustain their distinctive organi..., appearing to long as they retained the ...ce with Cyphe their candidate for Gov..., Indeed, they did so from well considered ...ve policy, hoping thereby to escape the ...ding ...ering they have won as a party du... four ...ar of positive hostility to the ...ence in power, and a positive in... ...y w...tutors. ...e has long labored in the shadow of their ...ssion, to escape the reprobation of our ...people, they have preserved their reach... ...ence, and to day there is no movement ...ensive to the despotic one of all par... ...ties but a new coalition between Hughes, ...ton and Woodward, of Pennsylvania, and ...and giants and his followers, of Ohio, Hood ...the Democracies, of New York and Stephens ...his satellites, of New York and Stephens ...his satellites, of New York and Stephens ...his satellites

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Arrival and Departure of the Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty Street, between Washington and Old Ha'a streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	3.00 a m	Fast Line	9.05 a m
Wall's No. 1	6.30 a m	Wall's No. 1	7.25 a m
Altoona Accom	7.50 a m	Brinton No. 1	8.50 a m
Cincinnati Ex	8.50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9.50 a m
Wall's No. 2	12.30 m	Johnstown Ac	1.30 p m
Wall's No. 3	3.30 p m	Baltimore Exp	1.00 p m
Johnstown Accom	3.00 p m	Phila. Express	1.30 p m
Baltimore Exp	4.00 p m	Wall's No. 3	2.55 p m
Phila. Express	4.00 p m	Wall's No. 4	4.50 p m
Wall's No. 4	4.50 p m	Braddock No. 1	5.50 p m
Braddock No. 2	7.00 p m	Wall's No. 5	7.00 p m
Fast Line	10.15 p m	Altoona acc. and	
Wall's No. 6	10.50 p m	Johnstown acc. and	
		Express train	10.05 p m
		Day Express	10.50 p m

The church train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12.00 p. m.

Atlantic and Great Western R. R.
(See advertisement.)

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	2.00 a m	Mail	3.40 p m
Express	2.00 p m	Express	9.35 p m
Fast Line	12.30 a m	Fast Line	12.50 a m
Way Accommod'n	6.00 a m	Way Accom'n	7.10 p m
Mansfield Accom	4.30 p m	Mansfield Accom	1.35 p m
Steub. Accomm	4.30 p m	Steub. Accomm	8.35 p m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Chicago Express	2.05 a m	Chicago Express	2.20 a m
Cleveland Exp	2.05 a m	Cleveland Exp	2.20 a m
Erie & Y'gst'n Ex	6.00 a m	Wheeling Exp	11.05 a m
Cl. & Whg. Mail	6.00 a m	Wheeling Exp	11.05 a m
Chicago Ex. (Sun.)	8.00 a m	Chicago Express	8.20 p m
Cl. & Wheeling Ex	1.50 p m	Cl. & Whg. Exp	3.40 p m
Chicago Express	4.00 p m	Chicago Express	4.20 p m
Wheeling Express	4.30 p m	Chicago Exp	9.20 p m
Chicago Express	11.30 p m	Cl. & Whg. Exp	9.20 p m

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS FROM ALLEGHENY.

Leaves Allegheny depot at 9.00 a m, 12.00 a m, 11.50 a m, 2.25, 3.30, 5.00, 6.30, 6.45 and 8.15 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7.00 a m	Mail	6.00 p m
Express	2.05 a m	Express	12.50 a m
W Newton Accm	6.15 p m	W Newton Accm	8.30 a m
10 M Rees Accm	11.30 a m	10 M Rees Accm	1.05 p m
21 "	3.00 p m	21 "	2.00 p m
Braddock's Accm	4.40 p m	Braddock's	8.15 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
1st Kiskim's Ac	6.30 a m	1st Kiskim's Ac	12.20 p m
Mail (to and from Mahoning)	7.00 a m	Mail (to and from Mahoning)	6.00 p m
1st Hulton Accm	9.00 a m	1st Hulton Accm	11.30 a m
Parnassus do	2.30 p m	Parnassus do	5.00 p m
2d Kiskim's Ac	1.30 p m	2d Kiskim's Ac	4.30 p m
2d Hulton Accm	4.30 p m	2d Hulton Accm	8.00 p m
Exp. to & from Mahoning	5.00 p m	Exp. to and from Mahoning	10.05 a m
Braddock's Accm	6.00 p m	Braddock's Accm	10.05 a m
3d Hulton Accm	4.45 p m	3d Hulton Accm	6.30 p m
4th "	6.20 p m	4th "	8.45 p m
Soda Works	8.30 p m	Soda Works	8.30 p m

Parkersburg Steamers
DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday	H. A. M.....Bayard,
Wednesday	H. A. M.....Forest City.
Thursday	H. A. M.....Bayard,
Saturday	H. A. M.....Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday	4 P. M.....Emma Graham.
Saturday	4 P. M.....Emma Julia.

Monongahela River Packets.

Morning	8 A. M. Evening.....6 P. M.

MCKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily	3 P. M.....James Rees

THE CAMPAIGN.

Meeting of the Union Executive Committee—Postponement of Mass Convention—General Butler to Visit Pittsburgh—Arrangements for Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention—Vigilance Committees, &c.

A meeting of the Allegheny County Union Republican Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. Bayne & Shafer, Fifth street. The Chairman, John W. Riddell, Esq., presided.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Committee on Headquarters reported that they had secured City Hall, Pittsburgh, as the Union Republican Headquarters for the present campaign.

Gen. A. L. Pearson read a communication from General Benjamin F. Butler, announcing that he would be in Pittsburgh and address his fellow-citizens before the coming Gubernatorial election. The communication was received and filed.

On motion of Wm. M. Hersh, Esq., the following gentlemen were added to the Financial Committee: Captain W. H. Beltzhoover, Pittsburgh; John Heath, Allegheny City; Captain James Miller, Manchester.

The Members of the Executive Committee reported the following Vigilance or Sub-Committees for the various districts in the county:

Lawrenceville—Second Ward. Barr, Chairman; A. D. Anderson, George McKee, John G. Robinson, T. O. Boosewortb, Daniel Caldwell, Wm. Chrisman, Wm. Croft, H. Wightman, J. H. Scott, John Craige, A. Neckerman, Dr. James Robinson, Robert Watson, Sr., Dr. J. J. Gowen, Capt. Garrison, H. F. Bartlett.

McKeesport—W. D. Wood, Chairman; Thomas Penney, J. H. Berry, Esq., Robert Haney, D. Wilson, C. F. Milligan, Lieut. John Wood, Wm. Trich, Lieut. A. C. Gutelius, Col. J. Mck. Snodgrass, Lew Cole, W. Nelson Taylor, John M. Montgomery, Theodore Woods, A. L. Lukens, E. M. Fulton.

West Elizabeth Borough—J. Vance, Chairman; J. B. McGrew, Esquire Briggs, Wm. Youngson.

Duquesne Borough—George Moul, Chairman, Wm. Krebbs, Ernest Eggers, John J. Williams, Edward Oster, Decatur Beck, H. B. Lyon, John Briner, John Bunoup.

Shaler Township—J. Smith, Chairman; E. P. Thomas, George Chalfant, William Ever, George W. Dillon, Hiram K. Sample, John Herron.

McClure Township—Colonel James A. Gray, Chairman; Charles Hartman, Captain Hugh S. Fleming, John Forrester, John M. Walker, Jacob Hartz.

Ohio Township—Frank Little, Chairman, Campbell Duff, James D. Hands, John Morrison, Jacob Robinson.

Ross Township—William M. Clancy, Chairman; David Hands, Moses Peebles, Andrew Buchanan, John K. Brown, J. J. Fast, William V. Reed.

Scott Township—Captain Henry Eaton, Chairman; Alexander Laing, William Hill, William G. Bingham, Dr. R. Walker, James McDonough, J. H. Bates, M. H. Fullerton, Mansfield Brown, Thomas Gamble, Nelson Lee, Daniel Dougherty, William White.

Wilkins Township—James Kelly, Chairman; W. S. Haven, S. Schoyer, Isaac Mills, E. McWilliams, William Redman, Hugh Wood, James Carron, Washington Nesbitt, J. B. Davison, James Gilmore, Samuel Peden, Michael Linhart, John Black, Henry Myers, James Coty, Joseph Adams, Sr., Wm Sloan.

Collins Township—Chauncey H. Bodwell, Chairman; Samuel Crawford, Alvan G. McClintock, Geo Finley, John Foerster, Benjamin Mogge, Captain Daniel A. Painter, P. McWilliams, Peter Kleman, John R Negley, J. B. Canfield, John W. Vandevort, P. H. Laufman, R. W. Thomas, Thomas Kennedy.

On motion, the above named gentlemen were made members of the committees in the districts named. Those members of the Executive Committee who failed to report sub-committees, were requested to report at the next meeting, that the list may be completed.

On motion of Wm. M. Hersh, Esq., it was resolved that City Hall be formally opened as headquarters on Tuesday evening next, by a grand rally, at which arrangements will be made for attending the Convention of the Southern Loyalists about to assemble in Philadelphia, and that the Committee on Speakers secure speakers, and the Committee on Music secure a band.

The Chairman, John W. Riddell, Esq., read a communication from L. Edwin Dudley, Chairman of the Soldiers' National Union, of Washington, D. C., asking for the co-operation of the Committee and to make arrangements for the meeting of the Soldiers and Sailors Convention in this city on the 24th of September. The communication was received and filed.

General A. L. Pearson then offered the following:

WHEREAS, The Soldiers' and Sailors National Union have resolved to hold a National Convention at Pittsburgh, on the 24th of September 1866, and as said Convention is to some extent would grow out with the inauguration of a Union Republican demonstration; Therefore

Resolved, That said Republican Mass Convention be indefinitely postponed.

Resolved, By the Union Republican Executive Committee that the Committee hereby tenders to the soldiers and sailors who will visit our city on that occasion, and, with a view to receiving them in a befitting and hospitable manner, we respectfully request our fellow citizens to co-operate with us in all necessary measures in that behalf.

Resolved, That the Union Republican Headquarters be tendered to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union as a place of holding said Convention.

On motion the preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Wm. M. Hersh, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of the following named gentlemen, were appointed to communicate with and make arrangements for the reception of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union: Gen. James S. Negley, Chairman; Gen. A. L. Pearson, Gen. Charles Barnes, Col. R. B. Copeland, Capt. Samuel Kilgore, Col. Thomas M. Bayne.

On motion the above Committee were empowered to add members to their number.

On motion, the Committee appointed to make arrangements for attending the Mass Convention at Kittanning on September 6th, were discharged without taking action in the matter.

On motion of John A. Myler, Esq., the Executive Committee was to bear the expenses of music for meetings in Allegheny City, not exceeding two a week, during the campaign.

On motion of John K. Brown, Esq., Wm. B. Hamilton and Samuel Hastings, Esqs., of the Third ward, Allegheny, were made members of the County Executive Committee.

On motion, Captain C. W. Batchelor was appointed a Committee to make arrangements for attending the Convention of Southern loyalists in Philadelphia on the 3d of September.

On motion the thanks of the Committee were tendered to Messrs. Bayne & Shafer for the use of their office.

The Committee then adjourned to meet again at their headquarters at City Hall, on Tuesday afternoon next, at two o'clock.

Mercy Hospital.

At a meeting of the attending physicians, held on the 23d instant, the following changes and additions were made to the medical staff:

E. J. Campbell, M. D., was elected as an attending physician, and E. Donnelly, M. D., as surgeon.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Hospital shall be open to all classes of patients, irrespective of creed or color; and that all regular physicians and surgeons shall be privileged to send pay patients to private rooms, who may be treated as private patients by said physicians and surgeons.

Resolved, That all regular physicians and surgeons wishing to send pay patients, can do so by applying to any of the attending physicians or surgeons, except in urgent cases, when they can be taken immediately to the Hospital and admitted by the Sister Superior.

The following gentlemen constitute the medical staff for the year ending June 30th, 1867:

D. McMeal, Jr., M. D., Silas N. Bernard, M. D., B. F. Campbell, M. D., Thomas J. Gallagher, M. D., E. Donnelly, M. D., Surgeon.

Western Pennsylvania Military Academy.—We are requested to state that this institution will positively open at the time announced, September 20th, and parties contemplating placing pupils therein should communicate forthwith with the Colonel Lehman, box 109, Allegheny City, in order to insure places, in as much as the arrangements depend solely upon the number of cadets for the opening session. Circulars and other information may also be obtained at the office of W. A. Stiles, Esq., No. 139 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

If teeth could speak they would often reproach their owners. "We cannot clean ourselves." would be the cry of many a neglected set, "and are going to ache and rot, simply for the lack of a daily brushing with the fragrant Fountain, the only known means of preserving us." But as the teeth cannot speak, the press must speak for them.

Special Caution.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, August 24—P. M.

The New York quotations this forenoon do not indicate any change that is worthy of special remark. Governments yesterday were slightly weaker in consequence of a rumor that the Treasury proposed selling Five-Twenty Bonds in order to provide for the payment of the Temporary Loan Certificates. There was a slight decline in the 1865 bonds in consequence of this rumor. Gold is regarded completely under the control of the "bull" clique, and as the advance is purely artificial, it may drop any hour. The rate this forenoon was 150⅞. For the other names the following were the morning quotations: Eighty-Ones, 111⅛; Five-Twenties, 109¾; Ten-Forties, 103½; Seven-Thirties, 106⅛; Michigan Southern, 86; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 88; Fort Wayne, 105; Erie, 74½; Chicago and Rock Island, 100½; Western Union Telegraph, 37½; Bennehoff (oil), 6½; United States, 75½; Gregory, gold, 16¼; Quarte Hill, 9½; Baltimore, 85¾. Michigan Southern at the afternoon Board fell off ⅛, and Rock Island holders were selling out at about morning quotations.

—Secretary McCulloch, being on a recent visit to his native New England, was invited to dine with the solid men of Boston. The letter failed to reach him till after his return to Washington; but on the 18th instant he responded, showing why he could not accept, and speaking of the national finances, he repeats his adherence to the early return to specie payments, as announced in his Fort Wayne speech. He says: "I do not, however, disguise the fact that great financial difficulties are still to be overcome; that our present prosperity is rather apparent than real; that we are measuring values by a false standard; that we are, in fact, exposed to all the dangers which attend an inflated and irredeemable currency, which diminishes labor —the true source of national wealth—and stimulates speculation and extravagance, which lead invariably to thriftlessness and demoralization. Before the country becomes again really prosperous, the specie standard must be restored, prices reduced, industry stimulated, the products of the country increased, the balance of trade between the United States and other nations cease to be against us—all the great interests of the country cared for and protected by wise and impartial legislation, and all sections of the country to be brought again into harmonious and practical relations with the General Government."

—The continued orders for United States bonds in London and on the Continent is surprising our bankers and brokers. It was universally decided that the war in Europe would enhance the value of the gold-bearing securities of a nation far removed from the scene of active hostilities, and one which could not by any means become involved in the difficulties which for a time distressed all Europe. But now, when hostilities had come to an end, the demand for the bonds of the American Republic continues unabated. It seems that the Europeans have lost their faith in monarchical institutions, and prefer to trust only to the promises to pay of the United States.

—The Boston *Post* of yesterday says: Mining shares were active, the principal movement being in Copper Falls, Franklin, Hancock and Huron. Copper Falls was lively, 2,125 shares being sold, opening at 51, buyer 60, and selling up to 56, cash; regular, the closing sale being at 54, an advance of 2 since yesterday and 6 since last Friday. Franklin to-day showed increased strength, opening at 65, an advance of 1½ on the highest price to-yesterday, and selling at 67, cash, buyer 30, closing firm at 70, at the second board. "Excelsior" is inscribed upon the banner of the combination in the Trimountain, and the show treated with much respect, even by those whose slims and ambitions prevent them from giving countenance to it. Hancock opened strong at 52, but through the operation of a wheel within a wheel, declined to 50, cash, buyer 30 days, closing at 50 bid, 51 asked. The movement in Hancock continues to be puzzling to outsiders, and somewhat mysterious in the ways of Providence. There was quite a brisk movement in Huron, the sales of which advance being disposed of at improved rates. It opened at 18, sold up to 20, buyer 30, and the closing sale at 20, cash. The Board to-day was not large, but there is to increase in strength, but the advance will not be confined to mining stocks. Sales this morning at 10:30, an advance of 2@3, and closed firm at the Open Board at 51 regular, the Boston Board at 50 cash, buyer 30 days. Franklin opened at 52, but at the Open Board fell off to 50 cash, buyer 30 days. Hancock, 50 cash, 51 to 52 shares. St. Clair and Eagle River were steady. Concord improved. Winthrop improved a little, selling for 13. Adventure quite active at an advance, Washington was steady as before.

Allegheny Valley Railroad Bonds.—The security is fully justifying the expectation we indulged some time ago. We are gratified to announce that up to this time $1,700,000 of the $3,000,000 mortgage have been placed, and more satisfactory still is the fact that this sum of nearly two millions, has all been taken in Allegheny county. Indeed the favorable terms upon which they are offered, the handsome rate of interest and the ample security, have eradicated the prejudice so long existing here against railroad securities, and the time is fast approaching when capitalists will find ample employment for their idle funds in these bonds. We are now confident that this work, so important to Pittsburgh, will soon be completed, and better still, it will be done, will be owned by Pittsburgh instead of eastern capitalists or some foreign corporation.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, August 25, 1866.

Business, since our last, has presented but few changes worthy of notice, sales as a general thing being confined to lots to supply the wants of the jobbing trade. The receipts of grain for some time have been large. Yesterday there was a perceptible falling off in most descriptions. The following are the amounts received by Rail, Wheeling and Canal, for the past week, and for the corresponding week last year. These are among the lightest we have noted for some time; the market was unsettled. Wheat was most fancied; this was, no doubt, owing to the speculative feeling in the country. The Wheat "corner" at Chicago is said to be a "big thing." Oats were not so much fancied; prices are drooping. Sales were made at a wide range of prices. Flour—The market firm. The falling off in receipts by rail were large—591 bbls being all that arrived—holders were firm at the advance we have previously noticed. Apples were very dull. The reports regard to the unsatisfactory crop of fruit has prevented sales to any extent. The sales show a wide range in prices. Groceries—We continue to notice a firm market, with a good demand for jobbing purposes; prices have undergone no change. The market contains a fair supply. Bacon—Firmness continues to hold possession of the